

Skeleton similar in form to *Furnarius cunicularius*, and the other species of this genus.

lines		No. of cervical vertebrae	
Length of sternum.....	11	dorsal ditto.....	7
Breadth anteriorly.....	6	sacral ditto.....	12
posteriorly.....	7½	caudal ditto.....	7
Depth of keel.....	4½	Total.....	37
of fissures.....	4		
Breadth of ditto.....	1½	No. of true ribs.....	5
Length of pelvis.....	12	false ditto.....	2½
Breadth anteriorly.....	9½	Total.....	8
posteriorly.....	10½		
Length from occiput to point of bill.....	18		
Breadth of cranium.....	7½		
Length of coracoids.....	9		

OPETIORHYNCHUS PATAGONICUS. *G. R. Gray.* (Male.)

No difference in the structure of the soft parts from the other species of the genus before spoken of. The trachea, however, does not differ from the ordinary simple form found in most birds, but differs from *O. vulgaris* and *O. antarcticus*, in having the lower rings continued to the bronchiæ; it is acted upon by one pair of muscles; no cæca are apparent.

inches		inches	
Length of œsophagus, including proventriculus.....	2½	Breadth of gizzard.....	½
gizzard.....	¼	Length of cutis from gizzard to cloaca.....	5½

Skeleton in form similar to that of *Furnarius cunicularius*, and the other species of this genus.

lines		No. of cervical vertebrae	
Length of sternum.....	13	dorsal ditto.....	7
Breadth anteriorly.....	6½	sacral ditto.....	9
posteriorly.....	8½	caudal ditto.....	6
Depth of keel.....	5	Total.....	38
fissures.....	4		
Breadth of ditto.....	1½	No. of true ribs.....	5
Length of pelvis.....	13½	false ditto.....	2½
Breadth anteriorly.....	5	Total.....	8
posteriorly.....	10½		
Length from occiput to point of bill.....	19		
Breadth of cranium.....	8		
Length of coracoids.....	10		

Remarks:—the last five species approach so nearly, that I doubt the propriety of separating them generically. The skeletons are only distinguishable with the exception of the form of the bill, by the proportions between the different admeasurements.

PTEROPTOCHOS TARNIL. *G. R. Gray.* (Female.)

Tongue pointed, armed with two strong lateral spines, and a few intermediate smaller ones at the base; œsophagus largest at the upper extremity, and gradually becoming smaller towards the proventriculus; no vestige of a craw; proventriculus of moderate size, not much contracted towards the gizzard, which is also of moderate size, and much flattened; not very muscular, and lined with a hardened coat, rugose longitudinally; the gizzard was filled with small

pebbles, and a coarse black powder, probably the remains of insects; intestinal canal small; cæca rudimental; rectum large, becoming more expanded towards the cloaca, which is also large; trachea of equal diameter throughout, furnished with one pair of sterno-tracheal muscles, a portion of each of which is continued downwards to the upper rings of the bronchiæ, on which it expands; liver two-lobed.

inches		inches	
Length of œsophagus, including proventriculus.....	3½	Diameter of gizzard.....	½
of intestinal canal, from gizzard to cloaca.....	18	Length of ditto.....	1
of rectum.....	2½		

The pelvis and ribs of this bird were much damaged; sternum of equal breadth posteriorly and anteriorly, slightly contracted on its lateral edge, near the middle indented on its posterior margin with four deep fissures, the outer ones largest; a large triangular process projecting forwards between the junctions of the coracoids, bifid at the apex; the coracoids themselves very strongly articulated to the sternum, the sides of the sternum to which the ribs are articulated projecting in the form of a process far beyond the junction of the coracoids; the sternal keel is narrow, and has its edge straight; the coracoids are long, thin, with very slight external lateral processes at their junction with the sternum; os furcatum very thin, roundish, a very slight process on the point at which it approaches nearest to the sternum, very slightly arched.

Scapula broad, flattened, much widened at about one-third of its length from the hinder extremity; wing bones short, and weak; leg bones long, and strong; the fibula much developed.

lines		lines	
Length of sternum.....	15	Length from occiput to point of bill.....	22½
Greatest breadth of sternum.....	9½	Breadth of cranium.....	10½
Breadth at the narrowest part.....	7	Length of coracoids.....	11
Width of external fissure.....	1½	Breadth of scapula in the broadest part.....	2
Depth of ditto.....	6	Cervical vertebrae.....	12
Width of internal ditto.....	1½	Dorsal ditto.....	6
Depth of ditto.....	6½	Sacral, damaged.	
Depth of keel.....	3	Caudal, damaged.	

PTEROTOCHOS ALBICOLLIS. *Kittl.* (Male.)

Trachea, tongue, œsophagus, gizzard, and liver of the same form as in *Pterotochos Tarnii*. The contents of the gizzard also did not differ.

inches		inches	
Length of intestinal canal.....	14½	Length of gizzard.....	¼
from cæca to cloaca.....	2½	Breadth of ditto.....	½

Only the body, after skinning, of the species, was brought home by Mr. Darwin.

The skeleton of this species does not differ in anything but admeasurements from that of *Pterotochos Tarnii*; the pelvis, however, being so much damaged in that species, that I was not able to make many notes upon it, I shall give a description of that part in the present one. Pelvis of moderate size; the ossa pubis and ischium much expanded, and elongated posteriorly, and placed nearly perpendicular to the plane of the ilium, ischiatic foramina large; two large processes arise on the ilium on each side of the junction of the caudal vertebrae for the attachment of the levator muscles of the tail.